

## W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Devoted to the Interest of Christian and Temperance Work, Under the Supervision of Francis Willard  
W. C. T. U. and Directed by Mrs. Dr. Dagan,  
to Whom all Communications for This Column Should be Sent.

## Votes Count.

The campaign for "Denver Dry" is pronounced hopeful. The liquor men sent a representative East to secure money from the brewers and distillers. He returned unsuccessful and reported that the Eastern brewers and distillers said, "We have troubles of our own, and besides, money sent to Colorado has never been productive of results." (Too many women voters?) The Public Service league, composed of one hundred representatives Denver women, has endorsed the "dry" movement and pledged its aid.—From the Union Signal of March 3, 1910.

## Quite So!

"Woman's Continuous Troublesome Union" is the latest compliment paid our organization by advocates of the liquor trade. In its attitude toward the liquor interests we admit the impeachment. As our English friends would say, "Quite so!"—From the Union Signal of March 3, 1910.

Cincinnati, one of the three "wettest" of our big cities, is another example of the way "regulation" and license helps the poor taxpayer. In just ten years, from 1899 to 1909, the tax rate in Cincinnati has gone up from \$25.74 to \$31.11.—The Union Signal.

"I am watching with inexpressible interest," says Miss Clara Barton founder of the National Red Cross society, "the progress of the great national prohibition movement. In my belief the subject is greater in its purpose and more far-reaching in its world-wide results than one at this moment can fully comprehend.—The Union Signal.

Do you remember what the old doctor in Robert Chambers' story, "The Danger Line," said to the young clubman? This was it, "Alcohol is poison, and it has not and never had in any guise the slightest compensating value for internal use. It isn't food. It's poison. It isn't an aid to digestion. It is a poison. It isn't a life saver. It is a life taker. It is a parasite, forger, thief, liar, brutalizer, murderer! There isn't and there never has been one word to say for it, or any excuse except morbid predisposition or self-incubated inclination for swallowing it!"—The Union Signal.

Prohibition may not prohibit altogether, neither did regulation that preceded prohibitory laws by many years, regulate. It has been against the law to adulterate liquors; but who will say there ever was a time when they were not adulterated?

It was for years and years against the law to sell intoxicants to minors; but indictments of dealers for selling to minors were not infrequent, just as indictments against men for selling liquors now are not infrequent. It was against the law for any keeper of a saloon to permit gambling in or about his place of business; and yet it will not be denied that there was at one time much gambling in the saloons, and it is not believed their keepers were ignorant of it.

Occasionally in cities, ordinances have been passed directing the saloons should be closed at given hours and kept closed until a given hour, but when that was the case not a few of them, openly or clandestinely violated the ordinances.

Hence let it be repeated, that while Prohibition does not prohibit, it comes as near Prohibition as regulation did to regulation.—From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

It is because of the growth of Prohibition sentiment that liquor men denounce it, call it unjust, selfish, foolish, weak, narrow, fanatical, and all that. They dread it, fear it, and would kill it if they could. Because they know it is invincible, grounded in righteousness, accepted by men of high ideals, honored by ever-increasing numbers, they sneer at it, ridicule it, curse it, and denounce its advocates. But Prohibition can not be destroyed by such methods. It has taken the field for victory over the worst curse the world knows, and sooner or later it will win.—The Michigan Christian Advocate.

The Facts About Zanesville.  
(How Prohibition works in an Ohio city.)

Zanesville, O., March 13.—(Special correspondence.)—Clergymen and other prominent people in this city are receiving clippings from newspapers published in various parts of the country containing what purport to be stories of the "awful results" of no-license in Zanesville. The backbone of these stories is usually a quotation from the Times-Record, a paper published here, which, a few weeks ago, reported a "mammoth meeting" held in the Chamber of Commerce in this city to protest against the results of no-license. According to these published stories, the city is full of empty store buildings, the number variously stated at from 25 to 35; merchants are complaining concerning the loss of business and the city is very nearly bankrupt.

Now the facts in the case are these: The "Merchants' Committee," the name under which the liquor interests operated here in their campaign against no-license, called a meeting some weeks ago to meet on February 3 for the purpose of preparing a petition to the legislature to secure the sale of liquor. A large number of circulars and letters advertising and promoting the meeting were mailed not only throughout the city, but through the whole county. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, in which there were at that time just forty-seven chairs. The chairs were filled, and there were some people standing, perhaps as many as were occupying chairs. In all, there certainly were not more than 125 people present, at the outside. That was the "mammoth meeting." Not only this, but a number of those present attended to champion no-license. Twelve speeches were made and three of them were vigorously in favor of no-license.

In point of fact, no-license here has not been a failure, excepting that saloon-owners officials have not enforced it so faithfully as they should. When the regime went into operation it closed eighty-two saloons, and the closest possible counting can not find one-half that number of business places vacant in the city today. On the day when the meeting in question was held there were just three vacant business places in the nine blocks which constitute the business center of Main street. Two of these were the former homes of groggeries, and the other a place that had just been vacated. Rents have largely increased during the no-license year and a number of new buildings have been built and old buildings have been improved. In three months past, the deposits of the five banks have increased more than a half million dollars; business is prosperous in every line; coal, furniture and provision men have made larger sales this winter than ever before. In spite of the talk about the poverty of the city, it is a notorious fact that the city council has largely increased salaries during the year, raising the salaries of the mayor and other officers and entering upon new lines of expenditure.—The National Prohibitionist of March 17, 1910.

Education among the children will bring prohibition in the by and by.



The Princess Lwoff Parlaghy of Austria, who recently created a stir in New York society by objecting to the presence of the Duchess of Manchester in the same elevator in which she was to ascend to her apartments at the Plaza. The Princess had arranged for the exclusive use of an elevator, and when she inadvertently stepped into the same lift she was requested to leave. The Duke of Manchester forthwith complained, and the Princess is now declaring it a terrible mistake.



Albert Wolter, the convicted murderer of Ruth Wheeler, entering the prison van on the first stage of his journey to the death house at Sing Sing. Wolter remained absolutely impassive while the death sentence was being pronounced upon him, and kept up the same attitude when taken from the Tomb to the prison van, and through the entire trip to the death house. He has been sentenced to die during the week of June 8. Hundreds of curious sightseers thronged the streets to see the youth as he was led, handcuffed, to the van.

"There is no doubt in our minds," says North Carolina's chief clerk of the department of public instruction, "that the movement that resulted in the adoption of prohibition in this state received its greatest impetus from the beginning of scientific instruction on the effects of alcohol and narcotics in the public schools several years ago. Prohibition could not be the success it is in this state without the wholesome public sentiment which certainly exists, and we believe that education among the children has brought it about."—The Union Signal.

A deaconess in the downtown district of Chicago combined her duty in connection with a rummage sale with that of securing signatures for the petitions recently circulated for the putting of the saloon question on the April ballot. Her list at the close of the sale showed eighteen signatures, all of them the names of women who were reduced to buying clothes at a rummage sale because of the habit of drink. They understood the meaning of what they did and welcomed an opportunity to strike a blow at the institution that had been their ruin. One of them told the deaconess sadly that not six months before he had been bookkeeper in a large firm, a position he had since lost because of drink. He had also become separated from his wife and children and was a homeless wanderer in the city underworld.

"Do you suppose I'd sign that thing and help put myself out of business?" a saloonkeeper down in the criminal court building asked of the deaconess, who had asked for his signature for the petition.

"Put yourself out of business?" she returned. "Your risk isn't any greater than mine, for most of my business is trying to mend the hearts you break and to feed the hungry whose living you have stolen. We can go out together and hunt new jobs for ourselves."

A look half serious, half humorous came into the man's face as he reached for a pencil and slowly signed the petition.

"Now," he said as he handed it back, "if in a year or two I find myself down and out what then?" "Come to me," answered the deaconess, "and I will help you find work; no doubt I'll have plenty of time then for your case."

In striking contrast to the experience of these two was that of another deaconess, who set out to obtain signatures in a well-to-do neighborhood. She obtained a goodly list of names, it is true, but found to her surprise that several of the men whom she asked had never taken the trouble to qualify as voters. They were members of churches and had been residents of the city for years. It seemed incredible that they could have been so negligent of their civic duty.

In commenting upon an adverse criticism of the women of Chicago in their crusade for the enforcement of law, this deaconess afterward said, "I agree with the critic this far; that it is a man's and not a woman's work. It was a hard thing for me to approach men who were strangers and ask them to sign a petition to put the saloon question on the ballot. It is hard to do other things we do because I do not wish it ever to become easy. But when women have such a burden on their hearts for the sin and woe of humanity as the women of Chicago have, what are they to do if the men will not perform their rightful task?"—Deaconess Advocate.

The eternal question, "Does it pay?" is answered with an emphatic "No!" by John L. Sullivan, the one-time champion prize-fighter. He certainly speaks from experience, and his say-so seems to carry weight with many young men. "The young man nowadays who has any ambition and hopes to be successful in life," says John L., "has got to give drink a wide berth. There is nothing to be gained by drinking except an unsavory reputation, a big head and a lot of tough luck. Newspaper men who drink to excess, I understand, will not be tolerated on any publication nowadays, and I know that no well-conducted manufactory or place of business will have anything to do with a man who drinks, no matter what his capability may be. Any young man who wants to make his mark in this world (I don't care in what line of endeavor) will meet with success if he is 'on the level' and takes my tip and steers clear of the 'bottle'!"—The Union Signal of March 17, 1910.

## May 7 in American History.

1774—William Bainbridge, naval hero, born; died 1833.

1864—Frances Elizabeth Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," popular writer for children, died; born 1812.

## ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

(From noon today to noon tomorrow.)  
Sun sets 6:58, rises 4:40; moon rises 4:29 a. m.; 6:24 p. m., moon in conjunction with Saturn, passing from west to east of the planet only one-half degree south thereof; planet Mercury possibly visible; 2:40 a. m., Halley's comet now 5 degrees south of star Gamma Pegasi.

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Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the daughter of the former president of the United States, who recently aroused the admiration of friends by taking an exciting flight in an aeroplane near Paris. Miss Roosevelt was the guest of Baroness d'Estournelles de Constant. She went to the aviation stand to witness a flight by Count de Lambert, and finally accepted his invitation for a spin. She was up for several minutes at a height of 100 feet or more.

ENTIRE TOWNS  
LOST IN QUAKE

First Report From Costa Rica  
Puny Accounting.

## DEATH LIST REACHES 1,800

Country North of San Jose Cleaved as With an Ax Wielded by Mighty Titan—Single Line of Communication Re-established, but News of Appalling Disaster is Slow in Reaching Outside World—Couriers Bring Stories of Devastation.

Port Limon, May 7.—The interior of Costa Rica has been devastated by earthquakes. Much of Cartago is in ruins. Conservative tabulations place the number of dead at 1,800. The country to the north and northeast of San Jose has been cleaved open. Entire villages have been undermined and lost in the quake. Telegraph communication between here and San Jose was lost for 24 hours. As it is now, only a feeble line tells the story of death in the interior.

Cartago probably has suffered the greatest pecuniary loss. The Temple of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie, was bent to the ground just as scores of humble huts surrounding it were razed by the earth's twisting. It has been impossible to get the full truth of the loss that the interior of Costa Rica has suffered. It was in the mountain country that the greatest damage was done so far as lives are reckoned. The first estimate of 500 dead is only a puny accounting of the disaster.

The earthquake smote its blow at noon on Wednesday. In the flash of an eye scores of buildings went down in Cartago. The Carnegie Palace of Justice crumbled into dust. The earth opened beneath it. The Carmen church went in much the same manner.

In the mountain country there were scores and scores of villages and humble settlements that dropped out of sight. The loss accruing from damage to banana and rubber plantations alone is enormous. The first news of the calamity was brought to San Jose by couriers from the interior. From villages to the north and northwest there came the same story of death and devastation. Between Cartago and San Jose much the same condition prevails. No refugees have come in. There are no couriers, as if death had suddenly stricken the entire country.

Government tabulations from San Jose, accounted from the couriers' relations, place the number of dead at 1,800. Probably it will run more than this number. Details are unattainable here. Attempts to get the names of towns destroyed were futile.

## Fresno Gets Severe Jolt.

Fresno, Cal., May 7.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt in this city. The vibrations lasted for more than a minute, shook windows and caused dishes to rattle. The court-house shook so that the employees ran out of their offices.

## CHERISH WILD HOPES

Relatives of Entombed Miners Congregate Around Shattered Shaft.

Palos, Ala., May 7.—Fourteen hundred feet below the earth's surface lie all but 17 of the more than 100 miners whose lives were blotted out in the explosion in mine No. 3 of the Palos Coal and Coke company, on the outskirts of this little town. Hope of finding any of the entombed men alive has been practically abandoned, though there are about the entrance to the mine mothers, wives and other relatives of the entombed men, who still cling to a wild hope that their loved ones will be brought out with a spark of life yet remaining. The experienced inspectors and old miners shake their heads and say there is no chance.

## FEUDISTS REMAIN QUIET

Fail to Clash When Prisoner is Freed by Court.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 7.—The probability of trouble at Fayetteville in connection with the trial of Albert C. Feltz, charged with robbery of Paymaster Weeks, has passed, the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty after 19 minutes of deliberation. The clash between the Baldwin detective forces and the Hatfield factions, which was expected in case of a verdict of "not guilty," failed to come, as it is reported that the Hatfields have left Fayetteville.

## Say Havens Lost Seat.

Rochester, N. Y., May 7.—Because of his failure to file his election expenses within the 10 days after election, James S. Havens, Democrat, who was elected to congress over George W. Aldridge, Republican, has forfeited his office, according to authorities quoted here.

## On the Fence.

"Do you believe, professor, that the cow jumped over the moon?" asked the fair girl graduate.

"I have suspended judgment in that matter, my child," said the professor, with a smile. "I prefer to wait until the claimant has submitted her observations to some scientific body competent to pass upon them."—Harper's Weekly.

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WATTERSON IS SUED  
BY EDITOR HEARST

Wants \$100,000 For Comment on Gaynor Charges.

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—Through Leon P. Lewis, a local attorney, William R. Hearst entered suit in the federal court against Henry Watterson individually for \$100,000 and the Courier Journal for the same sum. The suit against Colonel Watterson is based on his editorial of April 30, which, according to the petition, applauded the attack made on Hearst by Mayor Gaynor at the press banquet and in "accepting as proven Gaynor's charges." The action against the Courier Journal is in two suits, one for \$50,000 for publishing a headline reading "Hearst Guilty of a Penal Offense" and the other for the same sum for running the Association.

elated Press account of the Gaynor speech.

Mr. Watterson has not yet indicated what editorial reply he will make to the action against him, but those who know him are indulging in interesting forecasts of what he will likely say.

Ready to Join Any Old Party.  
St. Louis, May 7.—After 18 years of fighting, the People's party announced that it is ready to unite with a new political party, regardless of name, to the end that rights and equal justice shall by law be the inheritance of all citizens.

Fighting a Brush Fire.

Nelson, B. C., May 7.—Tremendous bush fires are raging at Sabno. The Kootenay Shingle company telegraphed to Government Agent Teetsell to send 200 men to fight the flames. A rescue party left on a special train.

Thinness may be due to one of several causes—anaemia, nervousness, mal-assimilation, etc. Back of all these, there is really but one cause—thin blood or poor circulation. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, being the best blood medicine known, is the best possible medicine for thin persons. Charles Schmidt & Co.

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